CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, PUBLISHED BY WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO., in the Tribune Buildings, No. 53 Clark Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Delivered in this City, by Byron E. Dyo, for $6.00 per annum; or 50 cents per month; in advance, or $1.00 per month, if not paid in advance. Single copies, 5 cents. THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the morning, for the Eastern Mail. It is of the same size with the large Morning Daily, and contains the reading matter of the Daily. It is the cheapest paper in the country. It will be delivered to mail subscribers at the low price of $4.00 a year in advance, or six months for $2.00. Delivered to City Subscribers at $5 per year, or 10 cents per week, payable to the Carriers. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will contain very full and correct Market Reports, prepared with scrupulous care and attention. TERMS—$2.00 per annum, invariably in advance. Five copies for $8.00, ten copies for $15.00, and twenty copies for $30. Money may be sent at our risk. Twenty E. Dyo is authorized to collect all subscriptions for the Daily Tribune, in this city. Country weekly newspapers can receive our Daily in exchange by paying a subscription of five dollars per year, in advance, and for Tri-Weekly, by paying two dollars, in advance. To exchange with our friends in the country who wish to do our work locally in exchange, we can furnish the paper, and we are therefore compelled to make a charge sufficient to protect us from actual loss.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD L. PIERCE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MARINE BANK BUILDING, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, will attend to the general business of the profession, especially to commercial and admiralty practice. Refer to Hon. Mark Skinner, J. Young Scammon, Esq., Chicago; Hon. Isaac Cook, Hon. Norman B. Judd, Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. Thomas Dyer, Galena; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1856.

BRYAN, BORDEN & CO., COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS—Having removed into office No. 71 Clark street, next to the Commercial Hotel, we will be prepared to attend to all business in our profession, including the collecting of claims, and the purchase and sale of real estate. BRYAN, BORDEN & CO. Chicago, Young Men's Association Building, Washington st. January 2.

WIGGINS, MERCH & COVEITNY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery, No. 4, Metropolitan Block, north side of Lake street, Chicago. JOHN WIGGINS, ANDREW J. MERCH, JOHN A. COVEITNY.

JOHN LYLE KING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—OFFICE IN the Exchange Building, opposite the Tribune Building, Chicago. Will attend to the collection of claims, and the transaction of other business in the City of Chicago and the counties of Cook and Lake.

HAMMOND & TURLEY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 400½ LAND SCRIPT, Chicago, Ill. Attend to the collecting and conveyancing business in Illinois and Wisconsin. Refer to Hon. Thos. Dyer, Galena; Hon. C. Walker, Hon. D. L. Gangmer, James Hoyne, Esq., Chicago. H. B. HAMMOND, Milwaukee. J. M. TURLEY, Chicago.

C. B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 48 Clark street, Chicago. [ap. 12-y

LAW FIRM. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership, for the purpose of practicing their profession in the City of Chicago. ROBERT E. BOCKSTAHLER, BENJAMIN R. THOMAS. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1856.

J. E. & G. W. T. COXE, ATTORNEYS, &c.—OFFICE ROOM NO. 15, Hoyne Block, La Salle street, Chicago, Illinois.

ROBERT BAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND PROCTOR IN Admiralty, Manro Temple, Chicago. [ap 12-y

JOHN D. IRVINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office No. 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. [mar 1-y

ABRAHAM VOORHEES, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 84 Dearborn street, Post Office Building, Chicago.

MONROE, NICHOLAS & SPENCER, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS, No. 48 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. E. W. SPENCER. [ap 12-y

BRAYMAN & BAKER, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS, Office, No. 5, over Hermes Bank, corner Lake and Dearborn streets. [mar15-1y] JERRY BAKER.

J. H. HOWE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office in Chamberlin's building, will attend to all business in the counties of Mahoning, Stark, Knox, Holmes, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Medina, Summit, Portage, Geauga, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Lake, Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Wyandot, Hancock, Putnam, Allen, Van Wert, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Clark, Shelby, Darke, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Butler, Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Madison, Union, Delaware, Morrow, Marion, Hardin, Wyandot, Crawford, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Ottawa, Lucas, Henry, Williams, Fulton, Defiance, Paulding, Putnam, Hancock, Wood, Allen, Van Wert, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Union, Madison, Clark, Greene, Montgomery, Miami, Shelby, Darke, Preble, Butler, Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, Morrow, Marion, and Knox. [mch 1-y

FURNITURE, ETC.

STEERS & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND COMMISSION Dealers in cabinet ware, 162 second and other Lake, near the Exchange, Chicago, Illinois. [mch 1-y

GREAT BARGAINS. C. S. TRAVERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Furniture, Bed Binding, &c. Also, agent for the sale of Patent Improvements of all patterns, and to any model. Warerooms, No. 220 Lake street, Chicago, up stairs. [ap1-1y

D. WALKER & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Furniture, Pianos, Melodeons, Accordeons; also, Furniture at wholesale and retail, No. 81 Randolph street, Chicago. [mch 1-y

CHAMBERLAIN & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS OF INLAID PEARL and other ornamental furniture, Sign Painting, Gilding, Gloss, Sand and Gold Paper, Mouldings, Gilt Cornices, Mirrors, Gilts and ornaments, and Picture Frames, Orders attended to promptly. Shop on Lake street, opposite Tremont House. [mch 1-y

H. M. WILSON, MARBLE MANTLES FOR TWENTY DOLLARS—Monuments, Gravestones and Tombs. Order Yard, Lake Street, near Clark. Shop, Washington street, Chicago. [mch 1-y

WILLARD, PEEK & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BOYINGS & WILLARD, Wholesale Dealers in Chairs, No. 84 FURNITURE, Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Constantly on hand and for sale, the largest stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Common Chairs, Cane, Rush and Wood Seats, Rocking of Solid Rock Maple, Rush Seats, Warerooms, Chairs, Chairmakers' Materials, Spring Seat Frames, Chair Stock, Hardware, Varnish, Glue, Glass, Sandpaper, Hair, Tow, Flock, Excelsior, Cabinet Trimmings, Furniture Springs, Castors, Screws, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Glue Pots, Varnish Brushes, Chair Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Bits, Gimlets, Chisels, Mortise Locks, Table Locks, Door Locks, Door Knobs, Door Plates, Lockplates, Bed Pieces, Screws and Screw Boxes, Hinges, Tacks, Brads, Spikes, Nails, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Sash Tools, Sash Locks, Sash Lifts, Sash Pulleys, Sash Fastenings, Window Springs, Door Springs, Hooks and Eyes, Door Springs, Hooks and Eyes, Door Springs, Door Springs, Door Springs

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J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning, Feb. 18, 1856.

Sec ond of Kansas Affairs.

The telegraph gives us startling intelligence of the President's intentions to force upon the people of Kansas Territory the laws made for them by a Missouri mob. He has armed Shannon with a mission to the commander of the United States troops at Fort Leavenworth and Riley, that will cause the leveling of their muskets at the breasts of citizens of the United States, and certainly ensuring the spilling of innocent blood, that Slavery may plant its black standard in that devoted land, and that enactments like these may be obeyed.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE GOVERNOR SHANNON WITH PAYMASTERS.

Sec. 1. If any person shall resist, disturb or thwart any of Kansas my white brethren in working with the hands, in the corner thereof of such slaves, he shall order HARNEY and his dragoons to shoot such man, or hang him from the limb of the nearest tree.

Sec. 2. If any person shall assist in conspiring, aiding, or abetting, or shall be found guilty of being a free-soiler, he shall be shot or hanged.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall write, publish, or circulate any document that shall be prohibited in this manner as if such shall be found guilty of being a free-soiler, he shall be shot.

Sec. 4. If any person print, write, publish or circulate any paper, or shall make in his hearing, or shall be found guilty of speaking, or knowing, or shall be found guilty of being a free-soiler, he shall be shot.

Sec. 5. If any person shall be found guilty of being a free-soiler, he shall be shot.

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Sec. 7. Any person who may be found guilty of being a free-soiler, he shall be shot.

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Amalgamation of Races.

The stereotyped charge hurled at those who are impelled by their convictions of conscience and by a sense of duty to their country, to resist the aggression of the Slave-Power, is that they are in favor of the amalgamation of races, and that the result of their labors will be the partial Africanization of the country. We are told, particularly by the Pro-Slavery journals along the line that divides the Free from the Slave States, that this is the object for which the "Abolitionists" are working, and that unless the "incendiaries" are put down, or, as Caleb Cushing has it, "crushed out," they will accomplish this result. We have noticed that the Pro-Slavery papers of character, like the *Richmond Enquirer*, the *Examiner*, the *Charleston Mercury*, and others, rarely indulge in stuff of this sort; and that it is not until you get down to the New York *Herald* and *Day Book*, the Missouri *Republican*, the *Washington Sentinel* and the *Union*, that this inferior purpose of the Anti-Slavery movement is announced. And as you descend the scale, the charge grows more and more distinct, until you reach the lower depths, where 7x9 sheets like the Cairo *Times*, will avow that every Anti-Slavery editor has or means to have a colored wife and half a dozen or more kinky-headed children.

We have searched the Census Report of 1850, without success, for some account of the numbers of those in whose veins runs mixed blood. Whether the confusion is classify and enumerate these was the result of a design to conceal from the country the extent to which the process of amalgamation is carried on in the Slave-holding States, or whether the number of pure Africans is so small that they were not thought worthy of a distinctive place, we, of course, are not informed. Some reason, no doubt good and sufficient, has denied the information that would throw great light upon the ultimate solution of the Slavery question, and hence we are for our facts, forced to fall back upon the results of individual observation and popular belief. A gentleman now in Kentucky, in writing from Lexington, says: "I am taking my first lessons in the practical results of Slavery; and though I have occasion to correct my former belief in many particulars, I find the "institution on the whole, no less dreadful than "I had been taught to believe it. I am as much "surprised at the scarcity of the pure Africans "as at any other feature that I have yet seen. "The work of amalgamation is going on to a "frightful extent; and if pursued much longer, "such a thing as a *black* man will be unknown."

Another gentleman who has spent much time in the South, confirms the Lexington statement, even in its application to the whole country. He says, writing in September last: "This "blending of races I believe to be a judgment "upon the crime of slaveholding and upon the "South. If it is true that the mixed race is "feeble and short lived, and that when amalgamation takes place, seeds of disease are planted and that disease lurks long among the multitudes "wholly unknown, I tremble for the future of "our country; for this is going steadily forward "all over the South, and with moral consequences that make us almost forget the physical "degradation. This is true of the planting "districts as well as the towns, though in the "latter it is most observed."

Popular belief, to which we have referred, points in the same direction and confirms what our correspondents state; and this belief is not confined to the North alone. It extends throughout the whole South, and is backed up by facts that force themselves upon the observation of all men who will see, that it is said that among the concealed reasons which impel Southern statement to desire the re-opening of the Slave Trade, the danger from such amalgamation was the most weighty. They desire annual importations of the sons of blacks, to bring back the line that is fading out, and to make head against the efforts of a large share of the male population to establish an uniformity of color, both among the bond and free. One writer has gone so far as to assert that were Southern women as little regardful of what is due to chastity and conjugal fidelity, as are Southern men, three fourths of the children born hereafter, of either race, would be of mixed origin; but this so sweeping that even those who best know the tone of Southern morality on this subject, will not give credit to it.

We have hinted at these things not so much for the purpose of repelling the charge urged against Anti-Slavery men, as for directing attention, to the causes that are producing results which all Pro-Slavery men unite in saying are most providential, and which are the work of the Slave System alone to any excess of Southern concupiscence. Where females are trained to believe that prostitution to the master is an honor to be sought, and where the fruits of that prostitution are of considerable market value if which the master has not other and better means to prevent him taking the advantage, it is not to be expected that amalgamation will be prevented.

Republicans vs. Foreigners.

On Monday the 11th inst., the Senate of Massachusetts, composed with one exception of K. N. Republicans, ordered to a third reading a proposition to amend the State Constitution by requiring that all foreign born citizens shall have resided in the United States twelve years before be shall have the privilege of voting. This will disfranchise about ten thousand naturalized citizens in Massachusetts. It reflects the almost entire "Republican" vote—there being but three votes in the negative, one of which was given by Mr. Brown, the only "Republican" man in the body.—*Chicago Times, Sunday.*

The Senate of Massachusetts is not "composed with one exception of K. N. Republicans;" all the members with the exception of nine were elected on the distinctive Know-Nothing issue, in direct opposition to the Republicans. In but one case did the Republicans and Know-Nothings vote for the same candidate.

Among the 24 votes for it there is no distinctive Republican vote. Of the four against, three are Republicans. So much for the *Times'* veracity. The proposition is intolerant beyond doubt, and it would doubtless have probably received the requisite two thirds vote, had it still exercise the franchise as before. Will the *Times* correct its misstatements?

Mr. Sumner's Lecture—In Boston.

Mr. Gov. Sumner delivered his lecture in Mechanics' Hall on the evenings since, with great satisfaction to his hearers. The Madison *Journal* states the following as one of the incidents of the occasion. It is too good to be lost:

In the course of his lecture an incident occurred indicative of the sensitiveness of the popular house to the pro Slavery Senator from the Senate and the balance, in their management of the school fund and the school lands. Mr. S. was speaking of the school fund and the school lands of Greece; and the attempts of certain reckless and unprincipled speculators and corrupt politicians to pervert the fund, and so get possession of the lands at nominal rates for the purposes of speculation. Every word seemed as if specially designed to apply to the Barlow administration, and the lecturer, while denouncing such baseness, was interrupted by a perfect tempest of applause. Stamping and clapping of hands from all parts of the room, at every sentence. He looked sorely puzzled, and slightly suspicious that the audience were quizzing him. After the lecture was over and the mystery cleared up, by a satisfactory explanation, he confessed that the applause was what confused him, as he was not aware of any especial music excellence in the particular portion of his lecture which was greeted with such a measure of approbation.

Secession of Diplomatic Relations.

Much heretofore has not transpired to the stage show. Witness the following:

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA TO ITS INHABITANTS:

Knowing with certainty that the government of the United States, in opposition to the public opinion of that nation, declines to recognize the present administration of Nicaragua, and refuses to enter into relations with the Hon. P. H. French, its present accredited Minister near that Cabinet, in use of its powers:

DECREES.

Article 1. All official communication with the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, Minister of the Government of the United States, residing in this republic, is suspended.

Art. 2. All the powers conferred upon Col. P. H. French, as Minister Plenipotentiary near that nation, are revoked.

Art. 3. Let this decree be communicated to whom it may concern, and to the said Col. P. H. French, that he may return to this capital to give an account of his mission.

Given in Granada, the 23d day of the month of January, 1856. PATRICIO RIVAS.

To the Minister General, the Licentiate, Don Fermin Ferrer.

Now who will "dare these books misplace?"

FROM BRAVER ISLAND.—We have received King Strang's paper of Jan. 24. We extract the following items of interest:

The schooner Hiram, wrecked at the entrance of this harbor last fall, lies on the rocks a little inshore of where she struck, and has not yet broken to pieces. The hull is stowed out on the 24 of December. The inhabitants secured considerable quantities for cattle feed, and dried a small quantity for use.

The schooner Crescent, wrecked on Paros, (North Fox,) is entirely broken up. Only a small portion of her hull remains.

Provisions are abundant, though at rather high prices. Pork is worth 9@10 per bbl, pork retails at 12c per lb., beef 8@10c, potatoes 50 cents per bush., wheat $1.25 per bush., corn 61, and there will be grain for sale next spring.

The Maid of the Mist was lost between this island and Charlevoix on the night of Nov. 7, Pierce, Preston, D. Soe and Bump were lost.

New Publications.

A HISTORY OF NORTHERN EUROPE FROM THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME. With supplementary chapters on the History of Literature and Art. By WILLIAM CURTIS, L.L. D., Editor of the Declaration of Sentiments and Author of "Life of Jesus," "Life of Luther," and "Geography of the Holy Land." Illustrated with Maps and Engravings. Boston: Gray, Hilliard & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Rome & Lee, Chicago.

Our citizens who have listened to the lecture of Prof. Felton, cannot have failed to acquire fresh interest in a country the most renowned in antiquity, and whose literature still survives to shape the minds of men. Says Emerson of Plato, one of her great philosophers, "No wife, no children had he, but the thoughts of all nations are his posterity and are tinged by his mind." To Greece we are indebted for bursts of Song which still cleave the soul—for Eloquence which was the principal study of such orators in England as Burke and Fox, and in contrast country of Hugh Logan—for Art which marks the chisel of the modern sculptor—for Philosophy which ruled the world, until confronted by the genius of Bacon—for meditations on the Immortality of man in the last discourse of Socrates, surpassed only by the inspired declarations of St. Paul; and, above all, for that Language, at once forceful and flexible, which was selected by Divine wisdom to reveal to man the wonders of the New Testament.

This single volume, written by Dr. Smith, confessedly the best classical scholar in England for the last half century, is a work of Greece, of the same size, which has yet appeared, being far preferable to Gillies, Keightley, or Thirlwall. Its style is the voluminous work of Mr. Grote, which has reached an edition of, we believe, twelve volumes. It is prepared with great care, and has a tone of originality with authority, which last feature does not belong to some of the popular histories of Greece. It does not merely relate the battles and sieges, the clash of armaments and the military expeditions; but discusses those other interests which it is the peculiar office of history to set forth, but which, until of late, she has been too prone to forget. Special chapters are devoted to the illustration of the literature and art, the schools of philosophy and the domestic life of the Grecian community.

Prof. Felton, whose recent travels in Greece well fitted him for the duty, has brought down the work from the Roman Conquest to the present day—covering a period when Greece seemed again to revive her ancient glories in those struggles which inspired the eloquence of Webster and Clay, and the heroism of our countryman and philanthropist, Dr. Howe, and gave to Lord Byron a grave which half redeemed the errors of his fitful life.

Fugitive Slave Case at Cincinnati.

Mr. Gitchell, the counsel for the fugitives, makes the following points in his able and elaborate defence, by which our readers will see the grounds upon which the case rests:

Firstly. That the testimony adduced by the *Herald* telegraphs that Governor Shannon had quite a protracted interview with the President to-day, in reference to the policy to be pursued by him in the Kansas embroglio. He leaves to morrow direct for Kansas, clothed with full power to execute and carry out all the laws of that territory. He also carries with him instructions to Col. Sumner, who has charge of eight hundred troops, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, to be in readiness for any emergency that may arise. The Governor's instructions are mild and conciliatory, but should it become necessary in order to quell and put down an insurrection on the territory, to use every power to do so.

Letters received by Governor Shannon this evening, direct from Kansas, state that the free State men are making extensive preparation for a desperate fight. Bushloads of war and men are constantly arriving from the free States. A letter from Lawrence, of the 12th, states that they are fortifying at every point; large sums of money have been contributed within the last few days by southern men to relate and equip companies in the South to send to Kansas

Further of Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Gov. Shannon will leave this P. M. direct for St. Louis, and thence to Kansas. Immediately on his arrival he will remove his office from Shawnee Mission to Lecompton, the center of the prevailing difficulties.

Orders will be issued from the War Department this P. M., and will probably be conveyed by Gov. Shannon to Col. Sumner, at Fort Leavenworth. These orders will no doubt be in accordance to the President's views as expressed in his message and the recent proclamation with the decree from the Lecompton Court.

There are 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth, and 400 at Fort Riley, who can be called out if circumstances should require it.

The Fremont Land Claim &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

A *Tribune* Washington correspondent telegraphs that notwithstanding the last favorable decision of the Supreme Court, and the understood intention of the Secretary of the Interior, when the Commissioner of the Land Office came to issue the patent of Col. Fremont, two conditions were inserted which virtually destroyed its value. One was a reservation in favor of the gold mines to the government. These points cover the practical value of the patent.

Col. Fremont declined to receive the patent with those limitations, which had no sanction of law, and as the Commissioner of the Land Office refused to comply with the Fremont requests a position equal to all that could have been anticipated. Its landed estate will net a sum far greater than the company's entire indebtedness, long before maturity, and the stockholders will have a handsome property in the railroad, at a small cost.—*New York Herald, 14.*

Bad Horses.

From the Peru Chronicle.

A few days since Mr. Hanman, of our city, observed his horse, a very fine animal, acting strangely. He would lay hold of everything that came within his reach with his teeth, and throw it around. The horse then took a second fit, and ran Mr. Hanman ventured inside the enclosure, and called the horse to him. The animal came up quietly, but as soon as he was near enough, caught Mr. Hanman by the shoulder, and threw him violently to the ground, fore downward, and then setting his teeth in his throat, he was killed when his eye were glazed with rage. The animal perit implied Mr. Steuver to extricate, he sprang on the fence, pulled off a rail, and succeeded in knocking the animal down, but not until Mr. Hanman was horribly bruised. The animal was shot. Mr. Hanman will not effected with the virus, inasmuch as the teeth of the horse did not penetrate the clothing, and consequently did not lacerate, but bruised the flesh. He is not supposed to be fatally injured.

BANK OFFICERS.—E. C. Allen has resigned the office of Cashier of the Bank of Peru, and has accepted the office of Cashier of the City Bank of Ottowa, a new bank just organized under the control of Eames, Allen & Co. He filled the post which he has just vacated with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the bank and the public.

Mr. John A. Hildebale, who has been heretofore the book-keeper and teller of the Peru Bank, has been appointed cashier of that institution, to fill the vacancy made by Mr. Allen's resignation.—*Peru Chronicle.*

A WIRE SKIRMISH.—Speaker Banks has made Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on Territories. Mr. Grow is a Jeffersonian democrat, of an unflinching stamp. He originally supported President Pierce, but abandoned the administration when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was proposed. Mr. Grow is a warm friend of Gov. Reeder, and Kansas affairs will now be fairly presented to the House.

FOR KANSAS.—A movement is on foot in this city, we understand, to raise money for the purpose of sending and equipping a company of men to send to the aid of the imperiled and suffering Free States men of Kansas. A number of our leading citizens are interesting themselves in the matter, and assurance is given that as many men can be found willing to go as money can be provided for sending. The wicked indifference of the General Government to the dangers which threaten the pioneers of Kansas—may, its direct encouragement of their bloody oppressors—of its no other course to be pursued than to volunteer a force from the Free States sufficient for their protection. Five thousand dollars and fifty men, it is believed, can be raised here for the purpose in twenty-four hours, should further advices from the unhappy territory render it necessary.—*Lafayette Journal.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY
TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Kansas Matters—Action of the President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

The *Herald* has a letter from Vera Cruz of Feb. 4th, which states that Puebla surrendered to Haro Tamores on the 23d January.

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Special Notices.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—PEARSE, PERKINS & CO. have acquired the right to make and sell Parsons' Purgative Pills, and are the only parties in Chicago or elsewhere authorized to make and sell the genuine article. Any person selling or offering for sale in this city, any bottles, boxes, or packages, purporting to be Parsons' Purgative Pills, not from the house of PEARSE, PERKINS & CO., will be held responsible for damages, as provided by law.

PEARSE, PERKINS & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
PEARSE, PERKINS & PERKINS.
Chicago, Feb. 8, 1856.m7

N. B. Parsons' Purgative Pills are for sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Territories.

DR. JOS. McCLEVERS'S Success in treating the diseases of Lungs and Throat, while at the head of the Chicago Medical Dispensary, has given him a world-wide reputation. Cold and Cough Mixture removes the most obstinate cough in a few days. Pectoral Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is the wonder of the age. Lung Healer, Cancer Ointment, &c., and whose sales for other diseases have become unprecedented, are now in use in all parts of the Union. Consumption, his Personal Grace will prove the position in cases which are usually pronounced incurable.

DRINKERHOOF & PENTON,
Sole Agents, Chicago.
feb25-d20tw

READ THIS.—For all Bowel Diseases, Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Costiveness and general debility we know of nothing better than Dr. J. Houseter's celebrated Stomach Bitters.—Our wine glass takes them each morning, before meals, will be a sure cure for all the above complaints, will remove all heartburn from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, cause digestion, give a good appetite and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. Every family should have them always on hand during the summer months as a family medicine.

For sale by druggists and hotels.

J. H. REED & CO., Agents,
16 Lake st., Chicago.
TURRILL & HAYES,
of South Water street.
feb16-d2w eow

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The Original, True and Natural—beyond all question the best—most reliable—the only perfect dye—harmless, and instantaneous. Its effects are Delicate, Reliable, Instantaneous. Its color is Natural Black or Brown. This incomparable hair dye is perfumed, free from lime or any other injurious ingredients, and is warranted to contain no lead or nitrate of silver. Its effects are lasting, and the hair remains as long as any other. Its effects are not to be washed out by the action of water, nor will the hair become green, or any other unnatural color, as the hair dyed with other dyes is liable to do, when the hair is exposed to the rays of the sun. The Wigs, Curls, Frizzles, &c., of Batchelor are unsurpassed for beauty and durability. Batchelor's Wigs are made on a light, elastic, and easy foundation, and are so fastened on the head as to be as easy and secure as the hair itself. Batchelor's Dye is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Perfection in dyes is attained by Batchelor's hair dye; there is no serous or root to universal favor. The world will not be blown like chaff into extremes; behind its verdict, there is a reason. Wigs, Frizzles, Dyes, Dye Wigs, Dye Frizzles, Dye Curls, Dye Ringlets, Dye Braids, Dye Dressing, Dye Shampoo, Dye Cosmetic, Dye Pomade, Dye Hair Dye, Dye Hair Dye, Dye Hair Dye

Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.

Mary E. Hall, Complainant, vs. Jacob Hall, et al., Defendants. In Chancery. Foreclosure of Mortgage.

J. Video Hawkins and Chas. Hawkins, Trustees, etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN the Circuit Court of Cook County, which will be held under the order of said Court, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday in June, A.D. 1858, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Block 1 in Hall's Addition to Chicago, in the south fractional quarter of section 10, in township 39 north, of range 14 east of the third principal meridian, according to the plat thereof, on file in the Recorder's office of said County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to satisfy the amount of said mortgage, with interest and costs, amounting to $1,100 and upwards.

C. P. PAINE, Jr., Master in Chancery.

Chicago, Cook County, Ills.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Northern District of Illinois.

To July Term, A.D. 1858.

Francis E. Spinner, Plaintiff, vs. Henry S. Ely, Defendant.

A Subpoena.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the parties to the above entitled cause, that in pursuance of the Order of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Northern District of Illinois, made at the term of said Court, begun and held at the City of Chicago, on the 12th day of June, A.D. 1857, I shall proceed to take the testimony of the said Francis E. Spinner, Washington D. Ins. Co. Hartford, Conn., Phoenix Ins. Co. Hartford, Conn., Charter Oak Ins. Co. Hartford, Conn., Connecticut River Ins. Co. Springfield, Mass., Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co. Springfield, Mass., Commercial Ins. Co. New Haven, Conn., Mechanics' Ins. Co. Philadelphia, Penn., Germania Ins. Co. New York, Lorillard Ins. Co. New York, Peoples Ins. Co. Albany, N. Y., Albany City Ins. Co. Albany, N. Y., Rensselaer Ins. Co. Troy, N. Y., Hudson River Ins. Co. Troy, N. Y., Merchants' Ins. Co. Albany, N. Y., Mechanics' Ins. Co. Albany, N. Y., Eagle Ins. Co. Buffalo, N. Y., Niagara Ins. Co. Lockport, N. Y., Niagara Falls Ins. Co. Lockport, N. Y., Genesee Mutual Ins. Co. Batavia, N. Y., Genesee Valley Ins. Co. Rochester, N. Y., Monroe Ins. Co. Rochester, N. Y., Ontario Ins. Co. Canandaigua, N. Y., Western Ins. Co. Canandaigua, N. Y., Ontario Mutual Ins. Co. Canandaigua, N. Y., Lycoming Ins. Co. Williamsport, Penn., Susquehanna Ins. Co. Philadelphia, Penn., Lancaster Ins. Co. Lancaster, Penn., Lancaster City Ins. Co. Lancaster, Penn., Lancaster Mutual Ins. Co. Lancaster, Penn., Lancaster Mutual Ins. Co. Lancaster, Penn., Lancaster Mutual